

Our Republican contemporaries lovingly refer to the *Post-Dispatch* as "a Democratic paper," and then proceed to print from it extracts containing more and more venom against prominent Democrats than even Republican editors like to stand father to. The *P.-D.* is right on the tariff, but it is too sensational to hew to the line of veracity. When that paper has to choose between slandering Democrats and telling the truth, the latter commodity seeks the bottom of a very deep well.

The following taken from an exchange may be of interest to some of our readers:

A great many are not aware of the fact that it is a misdemeanor for a person to ask to be put upon a jury or to even request that another individual be put on a jury. Some people have a habit of asking the sheriff, constable or city marshal to put them on juries, and if they will read section 380 of the Revised Statute of 1889 they will never again make that foolish request. Any of the officials named have power to arrest an individual for such offense, and in fact it is their duty to do so at the very time the request is made.

Some of the citizens of Poplar Bluff claim that it is not a legally incorporated town, and refuse to pay their municipal taxes. According to the *Citizen*, no steps have yet been taken by the so-called authorities to test the matter in the courts. Aside from this question, however, we learn from a resident of the town, that it is extremely hazardous to assess property in "open weather" down there; there is no bottom to the mud and quicksands are frequent. No less than three assessors are reported to have gone down in gallant performance of duty during the last decade—without benefit of clergy or coroner.

Somehow the adoption of local option in adjoining counties didn't "settle the liquor question" there for four years, as was fondly hoped and claimed. The fact is, a craze still up, strike, but it never settles it. As a matter of course, all infractions of law should be punished, and we say that every violator of the law in question should be summarily and severely dealt with; but it is easier to make a horse drink when he doesn't want water, than it is to enforce an unpopular statute. This is an absolute fact; let the moral of the question, if it will, stand out as plain and huge as Chimborazo, and as fiery as Vesuvius in eruption.

An effort is being made to upset the local option law in St. Francois county, on the ground that there was some technical omission or blunder in the giving of the notices of election. The *Farmington Times* reviews the whole subject, and from its presentation of the facts, we can't see where the anti law has a leg to stand on. But there's no telling; lawyers and courts sometimes do things that look mighty strange to a layman. Six yoke of oxen couldn't draw an opinion out of us on any question at law until after it had been finally settled by the highest court in the land. We've been there in the dim, green past, and got knocked out every time.

Jackson Cash-Book: "A. H. Botsford, of Pilot Knob, has his diamond drill in operation on Mr. F. Tiedemann's ground just across the creek east of Jackson. Mr. Tiedemann is prospecting for coal. We hope he will find it in great abundance, for such a rich strike as this would be not only a bonanza for Mr. T. but for Jackson as well. A geologist of excellent reputation was brought here by Mr. Tiedemann some months ago to look over the ground and note the indications for coal, and he assured Mr. Tiedemann that he would strike coal if he would prospect for it. Mr. Tiedemann's energy and enterprise have already done a great deal for Jackson, and it is hoped the expense he is going to in hopes of developing a coal mine right at our door will bring him rich reward."

A bright and rosy paragraph is "going the rounds" of the Republican press. For "gall" its like was never seen, so far as the item refers to this country and the masses of people inhabiting it. Not only have the agriculturists suffered by reason of very "hard times," but the other industries have been and now are in a deplorable state of depression. This is the exact truth, no matter if it does give the lie to the promises and promises of '88. Here is the specimen of "grave-yard wistling" alluded to:

In widespread and solid prosperity 1889 has seldom been beaten by any year, taking the world as a whole. Not only has the general average in business activity been greater in the United States than in any year of the preceding four or five, but a like condition of things prevails in England, Germany and France.

The rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Council Bluffs refuses to cooperate with other ministers against the repeal of the Iowa prohibitory law, and gives some very cogent reasons for his course. He declares that the law "has proved a miserable farce," doing more harm than good, and states his general position with regard to temperance reform as follows:

Let us give the religion that Jesus taught a fair trial. I can hardly imagine that He ever expected that we would have to call on our Legislature to help us in the reclaiming of sinful men. I feel that I should be admitting His religion to be a sad failure should I declare that the aid of the Iowa Legislature was necessary before we could reform the drunkard, or preventing a new genera-

tion from arising in our midst. I believe that the whole subject should be taken out of the domain of politics. It is a moral question and should be so handled.

Congressman McCreary of Kentucky, says the New York *Evening Post*, is quoted as expressing the opinion that the Republicans in Congress will drop both the Sherman and the Chandler Federal election bills, and concentrate their strength on a bill which will practically give the control of Congressional elections to United States district judges. But it will prove as impossible to unite the party in favor of such a bill as it has proved to be in the case of the Sherman and Chandler bills. The trouble is that a number of the United States district judges, both North and South, are Democrats; and instead of putting Congressional elections under the control of Democrats, the proposed change would intrust power to Democratic judges in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California at the North, and in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas at the South. The Republicans will not want to pass such a bill when they find out what it really means.

If the Democrats in Congress want to present a conclusive argument against the passage of a Federal election law scheme, or any other project of Federal legislation in the special interest of the negroes, they cannot do better than to call for the reading of the following passage from a speech delivered in the United States Senate by Benjamin Harrison on the 31 of March, 1886:

I have looked hopefully in the old times to the forcible intervention of the general Government in their defense. I have thought that it might be possible under that stringent legislation which Congress adopted, by the forcible intervention of the Federal authority, to protect them in those rights of which they were so cruelly deprived. But I have ceased to have faith in the possibility of that intervention in their behalf, constituted as this Government is, with its complex organization of Federal and State governments, independent within certain limitations. In the States and in the tribunals which they establish, and in the venue where the offenses are committed, crimes against colored people must be tried. Of necessity the successful vindication of the rights of these people falls unless there is a sentiment in the locality where the offenses are to be examined into and punished that reprobates and condemns them.

The whole philosophy of the matter is summed up in this succinct statement by Mr. Harrison nearly four years ago, and it is a complete answer to anything which the "Bill" Chandler may say in favor of a revival of the force policy.—*New York Post*.

International Sabbath School Lesson—January 12, 1890.

HELPS FOR STUDY.

TIME—B. C. 5. April, exact calendar.

TITLE—The Song of Mary.

TEXT—Luke 1, 46-55.

HISTORY—Dutiful as was Zachariah, yet he could not believe the tidings that he should have a son, unless some sign was given. It was given. He was struck dumb until the day of the fulfillment of the prophecy. Every Jewish woman desired to be the mother of the Lord—of Christ. This idea pervaded them to such an extent that it was considered a mark of divine displeasure to be barren. To Mary in a very humble station in life the Angel Gabriel appears with the glad news that she is the one selected of God to be honored and magnified in a manner that would have consumed the happiness—that she should be the mother of the Messiah. Acknowledging a humble submission to the will of the Lord, she starts over the hill country of Judaea to the home of Elizabeth her cousin. In prophetic language Elizabeth acknowledges the honor of a visit from the mother of her Lord. There was no jealousy in the spirit manifested, though she was old, and Mary was young. After so gracious a reception Mary breaks forth in an inspired song of joy which we study today. Her song has been called a New Testament Psalm of beautiful devotion. It is also "The Magnificat."

TEACHING—1. Mary probably was not beautiful, but her imagination rises to say that "all generations shall call me blessed." And so they do in the distinction of the mother of the Lord, and yet we owe no worship to her on this account, for does not Christ say of this very idea, "Ye rather, blessed are they that hear the word of God and keep it." [Luke XI, 28.] 2. Strange that in 12 short years Mary should forget so much of the utterance of the angel, her own experience, and this prophetic song that she should be subjected to a gentle rebuke by the Savior [Luke II, 49.] 3. Probably the humblest of all the Jewish women was chosen to be the mother of our Lord. 4. The good news to Mary, was good news to us, for it was the news of a coming Savior that would "save to the uttermost, all that come unto me." 5. The rich, and proud of heart, the vainglorious, and haughty, would be sent away empty. 6. Can we join in the "Song of Mary" to-day?

A. MONTGOMERY,
Pastor Presbyterian Church.

Competent School Teachers.

In order to have good schools we want not merely good school houses (these, it is true, are of great importance, absolutely necessary), but to insure success in our public schools, we must have competent teachers, those who are thoroughly prepared for the work they have undertaken, and who go to their duty full of their work and are at all times impressed with its overwhelming importance. The fact is we have too few professional teachers, and too many who only teach for the purpose of getting a few dollars ahead, in order to engage in some other business; consequently have no ambition to excel, or even give value received for the money expended. Too many teachers, or rather I should say to many who go through with the face of what they are pleased to denominate teaching, are no better prepared to teach than they would be to administer physic promiscuously to so many helpless infants. Indeed, I ask which is the less—evil, to imbecillitate the mind or body? Methinks I hear you say the latter; and I assert it as a fact, without the fear of successful contradiction. I shall be happy to see the old regime in this county pass away and become obsolete; a better class of work in our public schools, and our teachers receiving a remuneration commensurate with their worth and labor; but I am sorry to say that in some districts their boasted economy returns to them as so much money

thrown away. Truly the labors of a teacher are not always efforts to acquire filthy lucre; but next to that of filling the sacred desk stands the man who has a heart overflowing with a desire to elevate and ennoble the rising youth, preparing and encouraging them to aim for usefulness, honor and distinction in this life and the joys of the life to come. How little does the physical ability to manage the largest boy in school enter into the mind of a good teacher? and yet how often do we see teachers employed with no other recommendation save that they will teach for nearly nothing and "board around." Such is the great bane of our public schools. Wages are so low that competent teachers are driven to other employments and their places filled by bungling ignoramus who are too lazy to saw wood, too ignorant and unskillful to do anything else requiring a much higher degree of intelligence. No occupation is more laborious, none wears out the muscle and the brain faster than does that of the teacher. Teachers are not greater philanthropists than other men; not many of us can afford to teach for glory; yet it is they who give character and efficiency to our schools. Every legitimate means should be used to render the situation of teachers agreeable and pleasant. At best they are exposed to many annoyances incident to their calling. They should not be treated as the mere hirelings of a day, liable to be displaced without warning; but they should feel assured that so long as they do their whole duty their positions are safe. Teachers who have earned a right to the confidence of the people should be spared the anxiety and doubt which attend frequent re-elections. When long and faithful service has given positive evidence of merit, why should it be necessary to limit the engagement to a single term?

Hoping that this may be the means of calling the attention of our people to the importance of selecting good teachers and treating them in such a way as to render their positions tolerable, I subscribe myself, Yours for better schools. TEACHER.

The New Road Districts.

Iron County Court, December Adjourned Term, 1889. Tuesday, December 24th, 1889. Among others, the following proceedings were had:

In the matter of Redistricting the County under Section 7808, Revised Statutes of 1889.

Now, at this day, the Court proceeds to divide the County of Iron, State of Missouri, into Road Districts under Section 7808, Revised Statutes of 1889. Whereupon, it is ordered by the Court that

ROAD DISTRICT No. 1
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2 Township 30, North of Range 4 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 31, North of Range 4 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 2
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 30, North of Range 3 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 31, North of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 3
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 32, North of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 4
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 32, North, of Range 4 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 5
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Township 33, North, of Range 4 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 6
Shall be composed of School District No. 3, Townships 32 and 33, North, of Range 3 East, and School District No. 2, Township 33, North, of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 7
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 33, North, of Range 4 East, and District No. 3, Township 33 and 34, North of Range 4 and 5 East, together with all that part of Ironton and Pilot Knob School Districts, lying outside of the incorporated limits of said towns and unorganized territory as follows: Sections 22, 23, 26, 27, 34 and 35, Township 34, North, of Range 4 East, and Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township 33, North, of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 8
Shall be composed of School Districts Nos. 2 and 3, Township 34, North, of Range 3 East, and School District No. 5, Township 34, North, of Range 2 and 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 9
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 34, North, of Range 3 East, and District No. 4, Townships 34 and 35, north, of Range 3 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 3, Township 35, north, of Range 3 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 10
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 34, north, of Range 2 East, and District No. 2, Townships 34 and 35, north, of Range 2 East, and District No. 3, Township 34, north, of Range 2 East, and Districts Nos. 1 and 2, Township 35, north, of Range 2 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 11
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 35, north, of Range 1 East, and District No. 1, Township 34, north, of Range 1 East.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 12
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Township 34, north, of Range 1 East, and District No. 2, Township 34, north, of Ranges 1 and 2 West.

ROAD DISTRICT No. 13
Shall be composed of School District No. 1, Townships 34 and 35, north, of Range 1 West, and District No. 2, Township 35, north, of Ranges 1 and 2 West, and District No. 1, Township 34, north, of Range 2 West.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in the IRON COUNTY REGISTER.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

COUNTY OF IRON, ss.
I, WM. A. FLETCHER, Clerk of the County Court of Iron County, Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, full and complete copy of the order of the Court as fully as the same appears of record in my office.

WITNESS my hand and seal of said court [L. S.] this 7th day of January, 1890.
WM. A. FLETCHER, Clerk.

Stray Notice.

The undersigned, John Schwab, Jr., Robert Hill, and Louis Giovannoni, Appraisers, appointed and sworn fully, fairly and impartially to appraise a certain mule taken up as a stray by John Selinger of Liberty Township, in the county of Iron, State of Missouri, certify that we have viewed the said stray, and find the same to be one sorrel male mule about twenty years old, about fourteen hands high, the fore leg crooked in the joint, the left hind foot stilted, and do appraise the said stray at the sum of twenty dollars.

Given under our hands, this 3d day of January, 1890.
JOHN SCHWAB, JR.,
ROBERT HILL,
L. J. GIOVANNONI,
Appraisers.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the entry on my Stray Book.
FRANZ DINGER,
Justice of the Peace.

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—AND—



ACADEMY

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BUSINESS 1890.

And desire to call the attention of our friends and patrons to that fact. Our stock of

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is very Full and Complete, notwithstanding the late Holiday Rush, for the reason that we are constantly making additions to it. It is superfluous to add that Low Prices will continue to rule at our Store.

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